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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL STATE OF NEVADA

In the Matter of:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1.

A.G. FILE NO.: 13897-201

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

On or about July 18, 2016, Douglas County District Attorney Mark Jackson filed a complaint (Complaint) with the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) pursuant to NRS 241.039 alleging multiple repeated violations of the Nevada Open Meeting Law (OML) by the Board of Directors of Douglas County Sewer Improvement District No. 1 (Board).

The OAG has statutory enforcement powers under the Open Meeting Law (OML) and the authority to investigate and prosecute violations of the OML. NRS 241.037, .039, .040. The OAG, having reviewed the public notice and agendas, supporting material, minutes and audio recordings of multiple Board meetings, together with the Complaint and the Board's response to the Complaint, issues the following FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

LEGAL STANDARD

The legislative intent of the OML is that the actions of public bodies "be taken openly, and that their deliberations be conducted openly." NRS 241.010(1); see also McKay v. Board of Supervisors, 102 Nev. 644, 651, 730 P.2d 438, 443 (1986) ("the spirit and policy behind NRS chapter 241 favors open meetings"). Public bodies working on behalf of Nevada citizens must conform to the statutory requirements for open meetings, including operating under an agenda that provides full notice and disclosure of discussion

topics and any possible action. Sandoval v. Board of Regents, 119 Nev. 148, 154-55, 67 P.3d 902, 905-06 (2003).

NRS 241.020(2)-(3) require a public body to provide notice of any meeting along with an agenda consisting of a "clear and complete statement of the topics scheduled to be considered during the meeting." In Sandoval v. Board of Regents, the Nevada Supreme Court interpreted the "clear and complete" requirement to mean that the agenda must provide the public with "clear notice of the topics to be discussed at public meetings, so that the public can attend a meeting when an issue of interest will be discussed." Sandoval, 119 Nev. at 155, 67 P.3d at 906. The Court rejected the so-called "germane standard" from other jurisdictions—which allows public bodies to engage in any discussion that is germane to an agenda topic—because it was too lenient and allowed a public body to stray from its agenda. Id. at 154, 67 P.3d at 905.

The term "public body" includes any "administrative, advisory, executive or legislative body of the State or a local government . . . which advises or makes recommendations to any entity which expends or disburses or is supported in whole or in part by tax revenue." NRS 241.015(4)(a). The statutory definition was amended in 2011 to clarify that the definition includes bodies created by "an action by the governing body of a political subdivision of this State." Assemb. B. 59, 2011 Leg., 76th Sess. (Nev. 2011). Consistent with this statutory definition, the OAG has previously held that a multimember group appointed by a public body and given the task of making decisions for or recommendations to that public body is also a "public body" subject to the OML. See § 2.04 NEVADA OPEN MEETING LAW MANUAL (12th ed. 2016) (and opinions cited therein).

NRS 241.020(2)(d)(3) requires that meetings include periods devoted to public comment, which at a minimum must be allowed at the beginning and again before the adjournment of the meeting; or, alternatively, after each item on the agenda on which action may be taken is discussed, but before any is taken on the item. NRS 241.033(1) prohibits a public body from holding a meeting to consider the character, alleged

misconduct, professional competence, or physical or mental health of any person unless it provided written notice to the person of the time and place of the meeting and received proof of service of that notice. NRS 241.020(4) requires that for each of its meetings, a public body shall document in writing that the public body complied with the minimum public notice requirements. NRS 241.035(1) requires that the public body keep written minutes of its meetings, including "the substance of all matters proposed, discussed or decided" at each meeting.

A gathering held by a public body with its attorney to "receive information from the attorney employed or retained by the public body regarding potential or existing litigation involving a matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power and to deliberate toward a decision on the matter" is not a meeting subject to the requirements of the OML. NRS 241.015(3)(b)(2).

Any action taken in violation of the OML is void. NRS 241.036. Corrective action requires that the public body engage in an independent deliberative action in full compliance with the OML. See, e.g., Page v. MiraCosta Cmty. Coll. Dist., 102 Cal. Rptr. 3rd 902, 930 (Cal. Ct. App. 2009); Colorado Off-Highway Vehicle Coal. v. Colorado Bd. of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, 292 P.3d 1132, 1137-38 (Colo. App. 2012); Zorc v. City of Vero Beach, 722 So. 2d 891, 902-03 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1998); Pearson v. Selectmen of Longmeadow, 726 N.E.2d 980, 985 (Mass. App. Ct. 2000); Gronberg v. Teton County Hous. Auth., 247 P.3d 35, 42 (Wyo. 2011).

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

The Complaint alleges the Board did not comply with the OML in the following respects:

ALLEGATION #1: The Board's agendas are vague, confusing and generic in violation of NRS 241.020(2)(d)(1).

ALLEGATION #2: The Board fails to stick to its agendas during meetings.

ALLEGATION #3: The Board deliberated and took action outside of a properly noticed meeting in violation of NRS 241.015 and 241.016.

ALLEGATION #4: The Board in certain instances did not provide personal notice as required by NRS 241.033.

ALLEGATION #5: Only one period of public comment is provided at Board meetings in violation of NRS 241.020(2)(d)(3).

ALLEGATION #6: The minutes of Board meetings do not reflect the substance of all matters proposed, discussed or decided in violation of NRS 241.035(1)(c).

ALLEGATION #7: The Core Group is an advisory body or subcommittee of the Board which meets in violation of the OML.

ALLEGATION #8: The Board fails to provide proper notice of its meetings in violation of NRS 241.020(2)(a) and (b).

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. Douglas County Sewer Improvement District No. 1 was created pursuant to Chapter 309 of the Nevada Revised Statutes and is governed by the Board.
- 2. The Board is a "public body" as defined in NRS 241.015(4) and is subject to the OML.
- 3. The Board included the following item on its agendas at least during the period of August 2015 through January 2016: "Consideration of plans for permitting, construction and lining of effluent reservoir at the District's Buckeye Creek property for possible action." (Emphasis in originals).
- 4. The Board discussed open and subsurface mining, aggregate processing and pending settlement discussions under that agenda item at multiple meetings.
- 5. The Board has supervision, control, jurisdiction and/or advisory power with regard to open and subsurface mining, aggregate processing and pending settlement discussions as discussed during the aforementioned agenda item.
- 6. Robert Hopkins is a Douglas County Sewer Improvement District No. 1 employee and falls within the supervision, control, jurisdiction and/or advisory power of the Board. The Board considered Mr. Hopkins' performance as District Manager on several occasions in the period of October 2015 through May of 2016. Although Mr.

Hopkins was present at all meetings where the Board considered his performance, no evidence was presented that Mr. Hopkins received the written notice required by NRS 241.033.

- 7. The Board's agenda for its October 21, 2015, meeting included the following item: "6-Month Performance Review, District Manager." This item did not have the term "for possible action" placed next to it and did not indicate that possible action included a salary increase.
- 8. The Board took the following action with regard to the aforementioned agenda item, as reflected in its minutes for the October 21, 2015, meeting:

Each of the Directors expressed their satisfaction with Mr. Hopkins' performance at the District and thanked him for his efforts. It was moved by Director Koster, seconded by Chairman Bradford and carried, 2-0, that the salary increase of \$5,000 annually as called for in the District's agreement with Mr. Hopkins be implemented.

- 9. While the Board may have offered opinions concerning who the South Tahoe Alliance of Resorts (STAR) retains to lobby on issues important to both the Board and STAR and concerning ethics complaints filed by persons who are not affiliated with or paid by the Board, the Board does not have supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power over these matters.
- 10. The Board held non-public gatherings with its attorney. However, the OAG was not presented with any evidence that such gatherings exceeded the scope of receiving information regarding potential or existing litigation as permitted by NRS 241.015(3)(b)(2).
- 11. The Board discussed at some of its meetings certain people with whom it interacts, but who are not under the supervision, control or jurisdiction of the Board.
- 12. The Board's agendas reflect a single general period of public comment and that public comment will be taken on each action item. However, there were meetings of the Board where the Board did not call for public comment for each action item. This is not in accordance with the following statement included on the Board's agendas: "[p]ublic

comment will be taken on any item on this agenda on which action may be taken, before action is taken on the item."

- 13. The Board, at its meeting held on December 15, 2015, discussed a potential ethics complaint against Hope Sullivan in excess of 30 minutes without including any mention of such potential ethics complaint in its minutes for the meeting.
- 14. The Core Group, as referenced in the Complaint, is not supported in whole or in part by tax revenue, was not formed by the Board and is not empowered to advise or make recommendations to the Board. The Core Group acts as a voluntary fact-finding entity which provides information to the Board.
- 15. The cover sheet to each agenda of the Board contained the time, place and location of the meeting, as well as a list of the locations where the public notice and agenda had been posted.
- 16. While the Board documented its posting of agendas through certificates of posting, it failed to document posting of the agendas at the Board's principal office or at the place of the meetings.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Complaint alleges that the Board's agendas are vague, confusing and generic and that the Board failed to stick to its agendas during meetings (Allegations #1 and #2). An agenda must provide a "clear and complete statement of the topics scheduled to be considered during the meeting." NRS 241.020(2)(d)(1). This requires that an agenda item be phrased in a manner which will allow the public to know what will actually be discussed during the item. Furthermore, "[A] higher degree of specificity is needed when the subject to be debated is of special or significant interest to the public." Sandoval, 119 Nev. at 154-55, 67 P.3d at 906 (citations omitted). The Buckeye Creek agenda item quoted above in Findings of Fact paragraph 4 did not provide notice to the public that the Board would be deliberating and taking action on a matter of substantial public interest: open and subsurface mining, aggregate processing and pending settlement discussions. Therefore, the Board violated NRS 241.020(2)(d)(1).

- 3. The Complaint alleges that the Board deliberated and took action outside of a properly noticed meeting when it met privately with its legal counsel (Allegation #3). The Complaint did not provide, and the OAG does not possess, evidence that the Board took action during these attorney-client conferences or that these non-public gatherings of the Board with its attorney exceeded the scope of NRS 241.015(3)(b)(2). Therefore, the OAG finds no violation of NRS 241.020.
- 4. The Complaint alleges that the Board in certain instances did not provide personal notice to certain persons of its meetings (Allegation #4). The Complaint provides a list of people whose character, alleged misconduct, professional competence or physical or mental health were purportedly discussed at meetings of the Board without the proper written notice to those persons in conformance with NRS 241.033. Most of the people on the list were not within the supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power of the Board. See NRS 241.015(3)(a). Therefore, there was no violation of NRS 241.033.
- 5. For at least the October 21, 2015, meeting of the Board, no evidence was presented showing Mr. Hopkins received written notice pursuant to NRS 241.033. Thus, there was a technical violation of NRS 241.033 with regard to Mr. Hopkins.

¹ This violation may have been waived by Mr. Hopkins attending this meeting and not raising an objection. However, a waiver of an individual notice requirement under the OML should be in writing so it is clear that an individual is waiving his right to notice.

- 6. The Complaint alleges that the Board only provided one period of public comment at Board meetings (Allegation #5). While the Board's agendas comply with the minimum public comment requirements of NRS 241.020(2)(d)(3), the minutes and audio recordings of Board meetings reveal that public comment was not always called as specified on the Board's agendas. The failure of the Board to call for public comment as specified on the agenda and in accordance with the minimum statutory requirements is a violation of NRS 241.020(2)(d)(3).
- 7. The Complaint alleges the minutes of Board meetings do not reflect the substance of all matters proposed, discussed or decided; specifically, the Board's extensive discussion of a potential ethics complaint against Hope Sullivan at a meeting held on December 15, 2016 (Allegation #6). While the Board does not have supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power over the Hope Sullivan ethics complaint, the ethics complaint clearly has implications with regard to matters within the Board's supervision, control, jurisdiction and/or advisory power. The Board should have reflected the substance of its discussions regarding the ethics complaint in the minutes of its December 15, 2015, meeting. Therefore, this constitutes a violation of NRS 241.035(1)(c).
- 8. The Complaint alleges that the Core Group is an advisory body or subcommittee of the Board which meets in violation of the OML (Allegation #7). The Core Group functions as a private entity which voluntarily gives its input to the Board from time to time in the manner any independently formed group may with regard to any public entity. The Core Group is not a "public body" as defined in NRS 241.015(4)(a), and is therefore not subject to the OML.
- 9. The Complaint alleges that the Board fails to provide proper notice of its meetings (Allegation #8). The Board's agendas include a cover sheet containing notice of the time, place and location of its meetings, as well as the list of locations where notice of the meetings has been posted in compliance with NRS 241.020(2)(a)-(b). However, the Board failed to document posting of the agendas at its principal office or the meeting location. Thus, the Board violated NRS 241.20(4).

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10. The OAG reserves the right to make further findings regarding the allegations in the Complaint should additional evidence be presented to it.

SUMMARY

Because the OAG finds that the Board has committed violations of the OML as set forth above, the Board must place on its next meeting agenda these Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and include them in the supporting material for the meeting. The agenda item must acknowledge these Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law to be the result of the OAG investigation in the matter of Attorney General File No. 13897-201, and that it has been placed there as a requirement of NRS 241.0395.

Furthermore, the OAG strongly recommends that the Board members and staff receive training in the OML. The OAG is available to provide OML training upon request.

DATED this <u>9</u> day of December, 2016.

ADAM PAUL LAXALT Attorney General

By:

JOHN S. MICHELA (Bar. No. 8189) Senior Deputy Attorney General

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1 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 2 I, Rebecca Zatarain, certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney 3 General, State of Nevada, and that on December 9th, 2016, I served a copy of the 4 foregoing FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW by electronic mail, and 5 by causing a copy to be delivered to the Department of General Services, for mailing at 6 Reno. Nevada, addressed to: 7 Office of the District Attorney **Douglas County** 8 Mark B. Jackson, District Attorney P.O. Box 218 9 Minden, Nevada 89423 mjackson@douglas.nv.gov 10 Complainant/Attorney for Complainant 11 12 Allison • MacKenzie, Ltd. Ryan D. Russell, Esq. 13 P.O. Box 746 Carson City, Nevada 89702 14 rrussell@allisonmackenzie.com 15 Kaempfer Crowell Severin A. Carlson, Esq. 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 700 16 Reno, Nevada 89501 17 scarlson@kcnvlaw.com 18 Attorneys for Respondent(s) and causing a copy to be delivered to the Department of General Services, for mailing at 19 Reno. Nevada addressed to: 20 21 Douglas County Sewer Improvement District No. 1 Board of Directors 22 Mike Bradford, Chairman P.O. Box 578 23 Zephyr Cove, Nevada 89448 24 Rebecca Zatarain an employee of the 25 Office of the Nevada Attorney General 26

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